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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the Claims as follows. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck-through~~.

1 (original): A filmy object containing an electrically conductive polymer, characterized in that

(1) said electrically conductive polymer is one obtained by the electrolytic polymerization method and

(2) upon immersion in a good solvent, said filmy object expands to come to have a film surface area larger by 30% or more than the film surface area before the immersion.

2 (original): The filmy object of Claim 1, wherein, in said electrically conductive polymer, the monomer is pyrrole and/or a pyrrole derivative.

3 (original): The filmy object of Claim 1, wherein said good solvent is a polar organic solvent.

4 (original): The filmy object of Claim 1, wherein said good solvent is acetone or propylene carbonate.

5 (original): The filmy object of Claim 1, wherein, after the immersion, the filmy object expands to come to have a film surface area larger by 60% or more than the film surface area before the immersion.

6 (original): The filmy object of Claim 1, wherein, after the immersion, the filmy object expands to come to have a film surface area larger by 80% or more than the film surface area before the immersion.

7 (original): The filmy object of Claim 1, characterized in that, in said electrolytic polymerization method,

the monomer is pyrrole and/or a pyrrole derivative, and

the electrolyte solution contains perfluoroalkylsulfonylimide ion represented by the formula (1):



(here, n and m are arbitrary integers.).

8 (new): A method for producing a filmy object containing an electrically conductive polymer, comprising the steps of:

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preparing an electrolyte solution containing pyrrole and/or a pyrrole derivative as conductive monomers, and perfluoroalkylsulfonylimide ions represented by the formula (1):



wherein n and m are arbitrary integers; and

polymerizing the monomers by passing electric current in the electrolyte solution using a working electrode, thereby depositing an electrically conductive polymer on the working electrode.

9 (new): The method according to claim 8, wherein the preparing step comprises dissolving in a solvent a perfluorosulfonylimide salt selected from the groups consisting of bis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)imide lithium, and tetrabutylammonium salt, pyridinium salt, or imidazolidium salt of bis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)imide.

10 (new): The method according to claim 9, wherein the perfluorosulfonylimide salt is dissolved in an amount of 1 to 40 wt%.

11 (new): The method according to claim 8, wherein the polymerization step is performed at an electric current density of 0.1 to 2 mA/cm².

12 (new): The method according to claim 8, further comprising detaching the conductive polymer from the working electrode and drying the detached conductive polymer to form a filmy object.

13 (new): The method according to claim 12, wherein the filmy object is capable of increasing a film surface area by 30% or more as measured after being immersed in a good solvent.